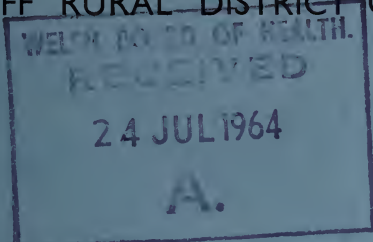


CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1962



G. McKIM THOMAS

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. (Eng.) D.P.H. (Lond.)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Public Health Department Staff

1962

Medical Officer of Health:

G. McKIM THOMAS,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.),

Senior Public Health Inspector:

WM. DAVIES, A.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.
Diploma Certificate for Smoke Inspectors of the Royal Society
of Health
No. 2 District (Radyr).

Public Health Inspectors:

H. WILLIS, A.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A. (Resigned 31.8.62)
No. 1 District (Whitchurch).

D. J. CAMP, A.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A. (Commenced 1.2.63)
No. 1 District (Whitchurch).

K. N. PRICE, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.
No. 3 District (Dinas Powis).

Office Staff:

Mrs. M. E. McKENZIE (Resigned 2.11.62).
Mrs. P. A. E. JESSETT (Commenced 5.11.62)

Rodent Operatives:

T. J. RICHARDS D. LEWIS

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1962/63

Chairman: Dr. F. W. E. RUTTER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
(to 20.12.62).

Vice-Chairman:
Mrs. C. J. GEORGE

Chairman of the Council:
H. L. EDMUNDS, Esq., J.P. (to 28.5.62)
Mrs. NELLIE MARKE, J.P. (from 28.5.62)

Vice-Chairman of the Council:
Mrs. NELLIE MARKE, J.P. (to 28.5.62)
Dr. F. W. E. RUTTER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
(from 28.5.62 to 20.12.62)

Mr. A. B. AITKEN
Mr. J. H. BEVAN
Mr. F. G. BRUTON
Mr. W. H. L. CHATTIN, M.B.E., F.L.A.S.
Mr. CLIFFORD DAVIES
Mr. J. M. DAVIES
Mr. W. E. DAVIES
Mr. N. S. EAST
Mr. H. L. EDMUNDS, J.P.
Mr. W. J. GREATREX
Mr. D. R. GRIFFITHS
Mr. W. HUGH GRIFFITHS
Mrs. NEST JEREMY
Mr. G. LEWIS
Mrs. G. R. LEWIS
Mrs. P. E. LEWIS
Miss GWLADYS W. LOUGHER
Mr. J. H. PEACOCK
Mrs. S. PRIDAY
Mrs. S. E. SAVOURS
Mr. D. F. SEYMOUR
Mr. CHAS. F. SHEPHERD, A.L.A.
Mr. W. R. SMITH, J.P.
Mr. A. E. LAWRENCE STONE
Mr. D. ARTHUR THOMAS, J.P.
Mr. HAROLD D. THOMAS
Mrs. ROSE THOMAS
Mr. V. J. THOMAS, J.P.
Major W. S. TRIGG
Mr. T. J. WILLMOTT, M.E.
Mrs. P. M. Y. WINN-JONES, J.P.

Cardiff Rural District Council

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Park House,
20, Park Place,
Cardiff.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Cardiff Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report upon the health of the inhabitants and the sanitary circumstances of the Rural District for the year 1962.

The Welsh Board of Health have intimated in Circular 1/63 Wales, the general lines upon which the report should be prepared.

In the body of the report will be found sections dealing with vital statistics, social conditions, health services, infectious diseases, housing, sewage, public cleansing, food hygiene and atmospheric pollution.

The estimated population of the district according to the Registrar General's figure was 50,130 and during the year there were 842 births.

Of the infant births it was found that 11 died within the first twelve months and 9 within the first four weeks of birth, 8 within the first week.

Infectious diseases have been confined to a small number of diseases and the diseases such as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc., which not so many years ago were so commonplace, have now almost disappeared. There were seven cases which required treatment in hospital.

Early in the year a number of cases of Smallpox were reported in the areas of neighbouring authorities, but no actual cases were notified in the Council's district. Members of the department were concerned with contacts of these cases and all contacts who resided in the Rural District were visited during the quarantine period. More details of this outbreak will be found under the heading of Infectious Diseases in the body of this report.

At the end of the year there remained only 35 Category V properties and these had not been dealt with because the tenants were satisfied with their home and were not anxious to leave.

During the year a review was carried out in certain parishes of the Category III properties with a view to seeing how many of them possessed such amenities as hot water, baths, water closets, wash-hand basins and larders. When the survey was completed a letter was sent to each owner drawing his attention to the deficiencies and suggesting how these amenities could be provided and what grants were available.

A good deal of attention was devoted to several workplaces where conditions were such as to cause some degree of atmospheric pollution, and in all cases we received the greatest co-operation from the management in either remedying or in some cases improving the existing conditions.

There are in the district approximately 1,622 caravans which are centred at ten sites of which 2 are residential, 6 are holiday and 2 both residential and holiday.

Standard conditions have been laid down for each site and in the main the sites are very well run and maintained. Each year new features are being introduced and particularly with regard to the size and design of the caravans, and it is now found that a small number are fitted with baths and water closets which are connected to the main drainage.

During the latter part of the year a good deal of attention was given to the question of beach pollution and investigation and sampling was carried out at varying states of the tides. The report, however, was not completed by the end of the year.

It was with regret that the Council received Dr. Frank Rutter's announcement that he would be relinquishing his position as Vice-Chairman of the Council and Chairman of the Health Committee as he was taking up residence in New Zealand.

During the years Dr. Rutter was a member of the Council he gave great support to all matters concerning the betterment of the health of the community and this was particularly so in his campaign against beach pollution which received a great deal of publicity for a number of years and made the public more conscious of the need for more care and consideration in dealing with the matter of disposal of sewage into the sea.

During the year Mr. H. Willis, who was the public health inspector for the No. 1 District (Whitchurch) for the past eleven years resigned his post to take up an appointment as lecturer at a Technical College in Sheffield.

The department were very sorry to lose the services of Mr. Willis and appreciate the good work that he did in the health department and in the district.

SECTION A.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(i) General Statistics

Area—acres	..	..	..	..	..	59,835
Estimated resident Population, mid 1962						
(Registrar General's estimate)	..	..	..	..	..	50,130
No. of inhabited houses	..	..	..	..	..	15,509
Rateable value of the district	..	..	..	..	£704,326 at 31/12/62	
Sum represented by the 1d. rate	..	..	..	..	..	£2,932 10s.
(revised estimated product 1962/63)						

(ii) Social Conditions

The District is composed of both urban and rural communities and in Whitchurch parish the population is approximately 25,000 persons; the remainder is mainly rural. There are about 500 farms, and smallholdings in the area and there is a wide variety of agricultural activity including milk production, sheep farming and afforestation.

The industries are as follows:—

1. British Railways (Western Region) Locomotive Repair Department, Van.
2. British Railways (Western Region) Railway Sheds, Radyr.
3. Blaengwynlais Quarry, Whitchurch.
4. Cwmleyshon Quarry, Rudry.
5. Cefn On Basic and Dolomite Works, Van.
6. Cecil Sweet Factory, Whitchurch.
7. Edgefield Engineering Factory, Whitchurch.
8. John Rigg Cases Co., Tongwynlais.
9. G. T. Utley & Co. Ltd., Precision Engineers, Tongwynlais.
10. D.S.J. Metal Craft Ltd., Tongwynlais.
11. Rimer Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Melingriffith, Whitchurch.
12. Pilkington Plating Co. Ltd., Melingriffith, Whitchurch.
13. Concordia, Melingriffith, Whitchurch.
14. Steetley Dolomite Co., Pentrych.
15. Creigiau Quarries, Creigiau.
16. Tudor Morgan Timber Yard, Tongwynlais, Whitchurch.
17. Maberly Parker & Co., Public Works Contractor, Whitchurch
18. British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Lavernock.
19. Aberthaw and Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co.,
Aberthaw.
20. Aberthaw and Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Rhoose.
21. Turners Asbestos Cement Co., Rhoose.

22. Seth Hill & Son, Pantyffynon Quarry, Bonvilston.
23. Lavernock Quarries Ltd., Lavernock.
24. St. Andrew's Quarry Co., St. Andrews.
25. Wenvoe Quarries (1927) Ltd., Wenvoe.
26. Greenwood Quarries Ltd., Wenvoe.
27. British Geon. British Resin Products Ltd., Sully.
29. Coates Bros., Synthetic Resin Manufacturers, Machen.
30. Taff Viaduct Products Ltd., Gwaelodygarth.

(iii) **Extracts from Vital Statistics**

		M	F	Total
1. Deaths (all ages)	.. ..	312	260	572
Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population				13.58
2. Live births —legitimate	.. ..	421	387	808
	illegitimate	23	11	34
Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population:				
Live births—legitimate and illegitimate				16.13
3. (a) Still births legitimate	.. ..	6	10	16
	illegitimate	—	—	—
Birth rate per 1,000 births of estimated resident population				
(b) Still births—legitimate—expressed per 1,000 live legitimate births				13.6
Still births—illegitimate—expressed per 1,000 live illegitimate births	.. ..			—
4. (a) Deaths of Infants under 1 year				
	Legitimate	6	4	10
	Illegitimate	1	—	1
(b) Death rate of infants under 1 year				13.58
Deaths of legitimate infants—expressed per 1,000 live legitimate births				12.37
Deaths of illegitimate infants—expressed per 1,000 live illegitimate births				29.4
5. Number of Maternal Deaths	.. ..			—
6. Neonatal Mortality				
	Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age	9	—	9
	Legitimate	5	3	8
	Illegitimate	1	—	1
	Rate per 1,000 live births			10.69
7. Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age				
	Legitimate	5	3	8
	Illegitimate	—	—	—
	Rate per 1,000 live births			9.3

TABLE 1
GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)—VITAL STATISTICS, 1961

				Estimated Population 1962	Births		Deaths			Infant Mortality		Neo Natal Mortality			
					Number of Births	Rate per 1,000 Population		Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population		Deaths under 1 Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Deaths under 4 weeks	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
						Crude	Adjusted		Crude	Adjusted					
England and Wales	..	..	..	—	840,557	1.80	—	557,446	11.9	—	17,978	21.4	—	—	
Administrative County	..	..	..	748,700	12,888	17.21	16.87	9,183	12.27	14.36	317	24.60	212	16.45	
Urban Districts	..	..	..	524,770	9,117	17.37	17.02	6,613	12.60	14.62	229	25.12	152	16.67	
Rural Districts	..	..	..	223,930	3,771	16.84	16.50	2,570	11.48	13.66	88	23.34	60	15.91	
Health Division Aberdare and Mountain Ash	Constituent Districts			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aberdare Urban			..	39,030	605	15.50	15.97	605	15.50	15.97	22	36.36	14	23.14
	Mountain Ash Urban			..	29,520	482	16.33	16.17	365	12.36	14.96	13	26.97	9	18.67
Caerphilly and Gelligaer	Caerphilly Urban			..	36,330	727	20.07	19.07	412	11.37	14.89	15	20.63	9	12.38
	Gelligaer Urban			..	34,990	688	19.66	20.25	423	12.09	15.23	15	21.80	7	10.17
Mid-Glamorgan	Bridgend Urban			..	15,110	258	17.07	15.88	185	12.24	13.46	4	15.50	4	15.50
	Maesteg Urban			..	27,710	396	18.24	18.24	249	11.47	14.45	7	17.68	5	12.63
	Ogmore & Garw Urban			..	21,050	354	16.82	16.82	239	11.35	13.73	13	36.72	8	22.60
	Porthcawl Urban			..	11,130	189	16.98	16.30	169	15.18	14.72	3	15.87	1	5.29
	Penybont Rural			..	42,360	821	19.38	19.38	520	12.28	13.14	24	29.23	16	19.49
Neath and District	Neath M.B.			..	30,670	477	15.55	14.46	445	14.51	16.40	12	25.16	8	16.77
	Neath Rural			..	40,970	637	15.55	15.24	484	11.81	15.00	17	26.69	15	23.55
Pontypridd and Llantrisant	Llantrisant Rural			..	27,080	499	18.43	17.69	296	10.93	13.99	17	34.07	8	16.03
	Pontypridd Urban			..	35,480	573	16.15	15.50	514	14.49	15.07	16	27.92	12	20.94
Port Talbot and Glyncorrwg	Glyncorrwg Urban			..	9,440	188	19.92	19.52	92	9.75	13.94	6	31.91	5	26.60
	Port Talbot M.B.			..	51,150	977	19.10	18.15	500	9.78	12.91	20	20.47	11	11.26
South East Glamorgan	Barry M.B.			..	42,040	792	18.84	18.09	461	10.97	12.18	9	11.36	6	7.58
	CARDIFF RURAL			..	50,130	842	16.80	16.13	572	11.41	13.58	11	13.06	9	10.69
	Cowbridge M.B.			..	1,100	18	16.36	17.01	15	13.64	14.19	1	55.56	1	55.56
	Cowbridge Rural			..	19,760	320	16.19	16.19	151	7.64	12.15	3	9.38	2	6.25
	Penarth Urban			..	20,680	360	17.41	16.71	274	13.25	12.99	8	22.22	8	22.22
				..											
West Glamorgan	Gower Rural			..	12,810	218	17.02	17.11	139	10.85	10.52	5	22.29	4	18.35
	Llwchwr Urban			..	2,5050	367	14.65	14.94	323	12.89	15.00	5	13.62	4	10.90
	Pontardawe Rural			..	30,820	434	14.08	14.22	408	13.24	14.70	11	25.35	6	13.82
Rhondda	..		Rhondda M.B.	..	100,690	1,666	16.60	16.27	1,342	13.37	15.51	60	36.01	40	24.01

TABLE II
CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS AT VARIOUS
AGES DURING 1962

Diseases	hrs. 24	Weeks				Total 1st M'th	Month				Total
		1	2	3	4		1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
Multiple Congenital Malformation ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho-pneumonia ..	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	4
Prematurity ..	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Pulmonary Distress Syndrome ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis ..	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Diaphragmatic hernia ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ..	6	2	—	—	1	10	1	1	—	—	11

Birth Rate

Of the 842 births notified in the Cardiff Rural area only 279 took place within the district, i.e., 30.30 %. In 1961 it was 34.67 %; the trend indicating that it has become more general for confinements to take place in maternity hospitals or nursing homes rather than in the home.

Infantile Mortality Rate

The rate for the Cardiff Rural area was 13.06 in 1962; for other rural districts it was 23.34 and for the Administrative County the rate was 24.60.

Neonatal Mortality

The neonatal mortality rate (i.e. the deaths of children in the first four weeks of life) was 10.69 compared with 15.91 for other rural districts and 16.45 for the Administrative County.

TABLE III

BIRTHS

The number of births and the birth rate in the District for the past ten years is shown in the following table:—

<i>Year</i>		<i>Births</i>		<i>Birth-rate</i>
1953	..	483	..	13.21
1954	..	481	..	12.90
1955	..	491	..	13.11
1956	..	572	..	15.05
1957	..	593	..	16.20
1958	..	678	..	16.94
1959	..	705	..	16.60
1960	..	814	..	18.71
1961	..	848	..	16.62
1962	..	842	..	16.13

TABLE IIIA

DEATH RATE

<i>Year</i>		<i>Cardiff R.D.C.</i>		<i>England and Wales</i>
1953	..	12.61	..	11.40
1954	..	13.38	..	11.30
1955	..	13.97	..	11.70
1956	..	13.55	..	11.70
1957	..	14.32	..	11.50
1958	..	11.56	..	11.70
1959	..	11.94	..	11.60
1960	..	11.98	..	11.50
1961	..	12.47	..	12.00
1962	..	13.58	..	11.9

The following is a table of the principal diseases and other causes of death which were registered in the district in the year under review:—

TABLE IV
CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT
DURING 1962

CAUSES						M.	F.
All Causes	..	..	..	..	..	312	260
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm of the Stomach	..	..	..	..	..	12	5
Malignant Neoplasm of the Breast	..	..	..	..	..	—	9
Malignant Neoplasm of the Uterus	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	30	25
Malignant Neoplasm of the Lungs and Bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	21	4
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	..	30	45
Coronary diseases, angina	..	..	..	..	..	86	53
Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Other heart diseases	..	..	..	..	..	21	26
Other Circulatory Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	22	12
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	20	7
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	21	24
Other Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Peptic Ulcer	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Nephritis	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Other Infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortions	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Malformations	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
Road Traffic	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
All other accidents	..	..	..	..	..	5	4
Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..	..	..	..	21	25
Homicide and Operations of War	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	7	4
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	6	4
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Live Births	..	..	..	..	..	444	398
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	421	387
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	23	11
Still Births	..	..	..	..	..	6	10
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	6	10
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	—	—

TABLE V
TABLE SHOWING AGE OF DEATH IN THE CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT

Age	Male					Female					Total							
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Under	1	8	11	9	11	7	5	5	7	13	2	4	13	16	16	24	13	11
	5	2	3	4	0	3	3	3	0	1	2	2	5	6	4	1	2	5
	10	2	1	1	0	—	1	0	1	0	1	2	3	1	2	0	1	2
	15	0	2	2	3	1	3	1	0	1	1	—	3	3	2	4	2	4
	20	1	2	0	1	—	1	0	1	1	—	1	2	2	1	2	—	1
	25	2	3	2	0	2	4	1	2	0	1	1	4	4	2	0	1	5
	30	0	1	2	4	2	3	5	2	2	3	1	1	6	4	6	2	4
	35	3	2	2	4	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	9	5	7	6	4
	40	4	2	4	5	4	7	6	3	3	3	3	3	13	6	3	5	10
	45	12	4	5	4	8	8	9	7	2	5	2	7	21	11	7	9	15
	50	8	16	3	7	8	8	14	8	1	0	10	12	22	24	4	7	18
	55	29	17	12	12	15	15	18	16	6	6	14	13	47	33	18	18	20
	60	36	32	30	24	21	27	20	18	9	16	20	13	56	50	39	40	28
	65	53	29	32	34	35	37	24	32	15	32	23	25	77	61	47	66	41
	70	48	39	34	25	39	52	26	25	18	31	24	33	74	64	52	56	57
	75	43	37	38	41	44	57	55	31	39	38	38	42	98	68	77	79	82
	80	21	23	46	44	41	37	31	39	44	48	46	34	52	62	90	88	87
85	12	18	33	24	23	25	23	25	36	39	48	33	35	43	69	63	71	
90	6	2	18	14	20	12	11	4	28	14	47	17	17	6	36	28	67	58
95	3	0	5	3	7	6	4	1	9	8	9	10	7	1	14	11	16	16
100	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	5	3
Over	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
	293	244	283	260	287	316	268	228	224	261	295	256	561	472	507	521	582	572

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Public Health Laboratory Facilities

Examination of pathological specimens and bacteriological examination of ice-cream, milk and water samples are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, The Parade, Cardiff.

Chemical analysis of sewage effluents, water samples, ice cream and tests for atmospheric pollution are undertaken by the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory of the same address.

(a) Examination of Pathological Specimens during the Year

Nature of Specimen				No. of Specimens Examined	Negative	Positive
Swabs for Salmonella Dublin	..	..	..	1	—	1
Swabs for Salmonella Typhi Murium	..	..	..	11	—	11
Swabs for Salmonella Hvitting foss	..	..	..	3	—	3
Swabs for Salmonella Orianberg	..	..	..	2	—	2
Swabs for Salmonella Rubislaw	..	..	..	1	—	1
Swabs for Dysentery	..	..	..	139	106	33
Swabs for Enteric	..	..	..	106	106	—
Pus	..	..	..	10	1	9
Urine	..	..	..	11	6	5
Ear Swab	..	..	..	1	—	1
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	..	..	..	13	12	1
Throat Swabs (Diphtheria)	..	..	..	16	14	2
Eye Swab	..	..	..	1	—	1
TOTALS	..	..	..	315	245	70

(b) Ambulance Services

Medical practitioners in the district are able to use the service of the Health Department in securing the removal of infectious disease cases, where necessary, and their accommodation in hospital. On request, the Health Department contacts the appropriate hospital and arranges, through the County Ambulance Service, for an ambulance to be provided.

(c) Tuberculosis Clinics

There are three centres at which patients from your district can attend for examination and/or treatment. They are situated at No. 20 Cathedral Road, Cardiff; "Glenview," Court House Street, Pontypridd; The Amy Evans Memorial Hospital, Barry. Persons desiring the facilities of the Mass Radiography Unit should attend at 9 Castle Street, Cardiff.

At these centres, examinations including X-ray and tests, are carried out by the Chest Physicians. The examinations are not confined to persons who are actually suffering from tuberculosis but a large number of contacts also are examined so that any evidence of tubercular infection may be detected as early as possible, so giving the patients a better opportunity of being cured.

It has been the practice for years past in all notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis to examine the milk supply for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

Cardiff Hospital Management Committee Chest Clinic **20 Cathedral Road** **Cardiff**

TIME TABLE

NEW PATIENTS (By Appointment)		OLD PATIENTS (By Appointment)	
Monday	} 2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m.	Monday	} 9.30 a.m.—12 noon.
Friday		Thursday	
		Saturday	
Tuesday	} 9.30 a.m.—11.0 a.m.	Wednesday	2.30 p.m.—6.0 p.m.
Wednesday			
Friday			

CONTACTS (No appointment necessary)

Monday	} 2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m.
Tuesday	
Friday	

GENERAL PRACTITIONER CHEST RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE **Castle Street,** **Cardiff**

(No appointment necessary)

Monday—Friday	10 a.m.—12 noon.
	2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Thursday —	5 p.m.—7 p.m.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Clinics are held for the treatment of Venereal Diseases at the following:—

(a) Barry Area

The Clinic, Woodlands Road, Barry.

Males

Tuesday 5 p.m.—7 p.m.

Friday 10 a.m.—12 noon.

Females

Tuesday 2 p.m.—4 p.m.

Friday 2 p.m.—4 p.m.

(b) Cardiff Area

Cardiff Royal Infirmary.

Males

Monday 5.30 p.m.—7.0 p.m.

Thurs. 10 a.m.—12 noon.

5.30 p.m.—7.0 p.m.

Any day by appointment—9 a.m.—5 p.m.

Females

Tuesday 10 a.m.—12 noon.

Wed. 4 p.m.—7 p.m.

Friday 2 p.m.—4 p.m.

Moir Terrace Annexe—Cardiff Royal Infirmary.

Males

Monday 5.30 p.m.—7 p.m.

Thurs. 10 a.m.—11.30 a.m.

5.30 p.m.—7 p.m.

Females

Tuesday 11 a.m.—12 noon.

Wed. 4 p.m.—7 p.m.

Friday 2 p.m.—4 p.m.

Royal Hamadryad Hospital.

Males

New Cases Daily 10 a.m.—12 noon.

Monday

Wednesday Old Patients 10 a.m.—12 noon.

Friday

(c) Pontypridd Area

Graig Hospital, Courthouse Street, Pontypridd.

Males

Tuesday 10 a.m.—12.30 p.m.

2 p.m.—4.30 p.m.

Wed. 2 p.m.—4.30 p.m.

6 p.m.—8 p.m.

Friday 10 a.m.—12.30 p.m.

6 p.m.—8 p.m.

Females

Monday 2 p.m.—4.30 p.m.

5 p.m.—7 p.m.

Thurs. 10 a.m.—12.30 p.m.

2 p.m.—4.30 p.m.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

A good standard of bacterial purity in the water supply provided for the district has been maintained throughout the year. Only a few complaints were received and these were of discolouration associated with the scraping of old supply mains.

The pressure of the supply is satisfactory in most of the parishes and I am pleased to say that satisfactory progress is being made with the task of providing a supply of water in pipes into every dwelling house. Only a very small number of houses depend on a street tap supply, they include Nos. 1 to 7 Penygarn Row, Pentyrch, which are subject to Closing Orders and a few houses on Rhiwbina Hill, Rhiwbina, where it appears to be too costly to provide a mains supply with adequate pressure.

Our aim should now be to secure hot and cold water services and bath facilities in every home. Efforts in this direction are under active consideration by the Council and your Officers; but the response by the owners has not, as yet, been very encouraging.

The Cardiff Corporation are the principal water undertakers for the district and the Cardiff Rural Council still have a measure of control over the supply in the parishes of Van, Rudry and Rhydygwern. Samples of water are taken regularly from each of the supplies and reported to the Health Committee in my report at the end of each quarter. Four hundred and thirty-nine samples were taken during the year and of this number, three hundred and ninety-nine were satisfactory and forty were unsatisfactory. The majority of the unsatisfactory samples were only slightly below standard and came from very small supplies in the northern part of the district.

Circular No. 28/62 Wales on the Fluoridation of Water Supplies, was received in December, 1962, and reported to the Health Committee at the following January meeting. It was pointed out that the Minister would be willing, where appropriate, to approve arrangements for fluoridation of the water supply covering only parts of the Authority's area. The Minister's approval of the arrangement will enable authorities, if they so wish, to meet the cost as expenditure under Section 28. of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

TABLE VII

PROVISION OF WATER SUPPLY IN PARISHES COMPRISING THE COUNCIL'S DISTRICT

Name of Parish					No. of Houses (approx.)	No. of Houses on Main	No. of Houses dependent on Wells, etc.	Mains Supply Sufficiency of Pressure	Name of Suppliers from 1st April to Dec. 31st 1961
1	Bonvilston	..	..	..	62	62	—	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation
2	Lavernock	..	..	..	27	25	2	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation
3	Leckwith	..	..	..	30	30	—	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation
4	Lisvane	..	..	..	255	237	18	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation
5	Llancarfan	..	..	..	130	129	1	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation
6	Llanedeyrn	..	..	..	448	418	30	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation
7	Llanilterne	..	..	..	51	43	8	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation
8	Llantrithyd	..	..	..	38	38	—	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation
9	Llanfedw	..	..	..	46	15	31	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation
10	Llanfyrth	..	..	..	6	6	—	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation
11	Michaelston-le-Pit	..	..	..	70	70	—	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation
12	Pendoylan	..	..	..	170	138	32	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation
13	Penmark	..	..	..	366	365	1	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation
14	Pentrych	..	..	..	746	740	6	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation
15	Peterston-s-Ely	..	..	..	200	191	9	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation
16	Porthkerry	..	..	..	320	320	—	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation
17	Radyr	..	..	..	556	550	6	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation
18	Rhydygwern	..	..	..	68	68	—	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation
19	Rudry	..	..	..	158	152	6	Satisfactory	Rhymney Valley Water Board
20	St. Andrews	..	..	..	1,424	1,423	1	Satisfactory	Rhymney Valley Water Board
21	St. Brides	..	..	..	36	34	2	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation
22	St. Fagans	..	..	..	108	101	7	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation
*23	St. Georges	..	..	..	82	71	9	Fairly	Cardiff Corporation
24	St. Lythans	..	..	..	29	28	1	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation
25	St. Nicholas	..	..	..	111	111	—	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation
26	Sully	..	..	..	382	382	—	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation
27	Van	..	..	..	102	98	4	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation
28	Welsh St. Donats	..	..	..	109	93	16	Satisfactory	Rhymney Valley Water Board
29	Wenvoe	..	..	..	246	—	—	Satisfactory	Mid Glam. Water Board
30	Whitchurch	..	..	..	8,790	8,778	12	Not at all times in Mill Road Tongwynlais	Cardiff Corporation
TOTALS					15,166	14,626	202		

* Pressure has been increased in parts of the district.

Soon after the receipt of the Circular arrangements were being made for the district Medical Officers of Health and divisional Medical Officers of the County to meet and discuss the question of fluoridation of water supplies.

Several reports on this question have since been submitted for discussion at Health Committee meetings of the Council; but no final decision has yet been made.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The provision of a proper system of drains and sewers for the conveyance of sewage to disposal plants or to trunk sewers for discharge into the sea is a matter of considerable importance to the community. More nuisances arise from inefficient drainage than from any other cause.

It is a matter of interest and pleasure to note the progress made in the construction of sewers and disposal plants in the Council's district during the past ten years or so. We need only recollect the sanitary conditions prevailing in Pentyrch, Rudry, Rhydygwern, Sully and Rhoose before sewers were provided in those districts, to appreciate the value of efficient drainage.

There has been a steady and determined effort by the Council to provide sewerage facilities wherever possible, compatible with reasonable cost. There is still, however, a large number of cesspits in the district which require regular emptying and this is not an easy task. We must appreciate that standards of hygiene are rising generally, and with the use of modern clothes washing equipment it is reasonable to assume that a larger quantity of water is being used in the average household, and this in turn adds to the problem of the disposal of liquid wastes in country districts served by cesspits only. The completion of the sewerage schemes in Creigiau and St. Georges will considerably reduce the number of cesspits in the district.

A table giving an analysis of drainage facilities provided in the various parishes will be found on page 20A.

I am indebted to Mr. Youldon, your Engineer and Surveyor, for the following information.

Sewerage Schemes

Creigiau Sewerage Scheme

The scheme for providing main foul sewerage for Creigiau was commenced in September, 1961, and the completion date is now early May, 1963, the works having been considerably delayed by the adverse weather conditions in January and February, 1963.

Mill Road, Lisvane, Sewer Extension

The existing sewer in Mill Road, Lisvane, was extended in March, 1963, up to the junction with Graig Road, Llwynypia Road and Cherry Orchard Road. Nine houses are served by this sewer and the frequent emptying of cesspits at these premises has, therefore, been discontinued.

Swanbridge Sewerage Scheme

Work commenced on the scheme for providing main foul sewerage at Swanbridge in September, 1962, and the scheme is scheduled for completion in March, 1963. The scheme is designed to obviate the discharge of foul sewage from the properties in Swanbridge over the foreshore.

Driscoll Road, Radyr

A short sewer extension was carried out in October, 1962, to provide for development to take place at Driscoll Road, Radyr.

Privy Conversion Schemes

The privy conversion scheme affecting 9 houses in Bonvilston which was commenced in November, 1961, was completed in May, 1962.

The scheme was carried out by the owner of the properties.

BEACH POLLUTION

In 1962 the Council were again very much concerned with the pollution of beaches by crude sewage within their area and there has been a continuous campaign by the Health Committee and its Chairman with a view to obtaining co-operation from neighbouring coastal authorities with the object of eliminating the discharge of crude sewage into the sea.

The Council has taken the view that wherever possible, all sewage should be treated by a proper sewage disposal works, or at least macerated before being discharged into the sea or tidal estuaries.

At St. Mary's Well Bay in the Parish of Lavernock the effluent from the sewage disposal works dealing with the caravan site was chlorinated by a "drip feed method" and samples of the treated effluent submitted for bacteriological examination showed a considerable reduction in the total number of organisms and the complete absence of faecal coli. It is now considered that this effluent is not likely to cause danger to the public who use the beach.

At Swanbridge where three sewers discharge crude sewage on the foreshore, the Council are now constructing a public sewer which forms an extension to the Sully Sewerage Scheme. On the completion of the sewerage of this part of Sully, there will be no further discharge of crude sewage to the sea. At Rhoose and Fontygary where there are sewer outfalls, no complaints were received by the Department about pollution. At Rhoose the beach is not used by large numbers of people and there does not appear to be any danger from pollution on this part of the coastline. At Fontygary Bay, however, representations have been made by the Parish Council concerning pollution and the Health Department in conjunction with Professor Scot Thomson of the Public Health Laboratory Service carried out investigations at Fontygary Bay during the year. Many samples of sea water were taken at all states of the tide and submitted for bacteriological examination. Professor Scot Thomson has visited the area on several occasions and will report to the Council on the question of sewage pollution on completion of these investigations. His report is expected early in 1963.

Public Conveniences

No further progress has been made regarding the provision of new or additional public conveniences at Lavernock, Sully and Fontygary Bay. The provision of a public convenience at Swanbridge in the Parish of Sully is deferred pending the completion of the sewerage scheme which is now in the course of construction.

There is no intention at present to provide additional public conveniences at St. Mary's Well Bay. At Fontygary Bay negotiations between the Council and the owner of the adjoining Caravan Site have not been finalised and, therefore, no further progress has been made with the proposed erection of a block of lavatories at this popular resort. There is indeed a need for more adequate and better equipped conveniences at this location and it is hoped that in the very near future adequate public conveniences will be constructed here, either by the Council or by the owner of the adjoining Caravan Site.

DOMESTIC PESTS

Fleas

Only on one occasion was it found necessary to treat premises for flea infestation. This was successfully carried out by the use of a D.D.T. insecticide.

Bed Bugs

The use of D.D.T. in various forms by householders appears to have completely eradicated the existence of the bed-bug. There were no cases reported throughout the year.

Ants

Several complaints of infestation were reported during the year and in the case of private houses your officers gave advice on methods of eradication. Some assistance and insecticide was supplied to a few Council tenants.

Wasps

It will be remembered that the Council agreed some time ago that wasps' nests causing a nuisance to occupiers of premises should be treated free of charge. There were cases during the year of nests situated near the windows of an Old People's Home and one near a school yard where children were at play. There were cases, too, where nests were found near the private home of elderly and infirm persons. These were all treated successfully and free of charge. As previously stated, the rodent operatives attend to this work and are paid an extra 10s. 0d. for each nest treated.

Cockroaches

No complaints were received during the year.

Flies

Three premises were treated for fly infestation during the year. This work is undertaken by your officers in those cases only where it appears beyond the control of the householder. A charge is made for this work on a cost plus travel basis. This usually amounts to approximately 30s. 0d. per dwelling.

Other Pests

Many types of domestic pest problems such as silver fish, squirrels, moles, bats, etc., come to the notice of the department during the year and I am happy to state that the Pests Department of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Fisheries is most co-operative in an effort to deal with the eradication of such pests.

TABLE VIII

ANALYSIS OF THE SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AND DRAINAGE IN EACH OF THE PARISHES

Parish	No. of Houses	Complete water carriage system	Treatment Works	Cesspools		No satisfactory drainage system	Council's Approved Priority List of Sewerage Schemes
				Complete water carriage system	Slopwater only		
Bonvilston	62	23	1	30	—	8	1. Creigiau—Scheme nearing Completion 2. Swanbridge—Scheme Approved. 3. St. Nicholas—Scheme in Preparation. 4. Llanedeyrn (subject to new development). 5. Birchgrove, Whitchurch. 6. College Road, Whitchurch.
Lavernock	27	7	3	15	2	—	
Leckwith	30	18	3	8	1	—	
Lisvane	280	193	5	66	16	—	
Llancarfan	130	—	4	65	31	30	
Llanedeyrn	451	377	—	45	14	15	
Llanilterne	51	—	—	44	7	—	
Llantrithyd	38	—	10	15	11	2	
Llanfedw	45	10	2	7	—	28	
Llanvithyn	6	—	—	5	1	—	7. Sully Road, St. Andrews. 8. St. Georges-super-Ely—Scheme in course of Prepn. 9. Llancarfan Village. 10. Penmark Village.
Michaelston-le-Pit	70	42	12	16	—	—	
Pendoylan	170	48	22	33	67	—	
Penmark	377	315	1	46	11	4	
Pentyrch	752	574	1	155	10	12	
Peterston-s-Ely	202	147	—	42	7	6	11. Bonvilston (West)—Scheme being Prepared. 12. St. Brides-super-Ely—Scheme Proceeding
Porthkerry	333	311	2	14	6	—	
Radyr	560	528	—	27	5	—	13. Welsh St. Donats.
Rhydygwern	68	52	—	7	—	9	
Rudry	159	117	2	27	—	13	14. Llanilterne.
St. Andrews	1,543	1,459	—	80	4	—	
St. Brides-super-Ely	37	—	—	21	10	6	15. St. Lythans.
St. Fagans	108	64	5	26	6	7	
St. Georges-super-Ely	85	—	—	25	20	40	16. Fonmon.
St. Lythans	28	—	—	19	7	2	
St. Nicholas	112	—	22	58	26	6	17. Moulton.
Sully	404	—	—	15	—	—	
Van	103	89	—	5	2	7	18. Llantrithyd.
Welsh St. Donats	109	—	42	48	5	14	
Wenvoe	267	142	163	65	29	10	19. Llanbethery.
Whitchurch	8,943	8,911	—	19	8	5	
TOTALS	15,550	13,285	300	1,033	306	224	

Rodent Control

The Council employ two Rodent Operatives to deal with surface infestations of rats and mice. The treatment of sewers for rat disinfection is undertaken by the Surveyor's Department.

The Rodent Operatives perform routine inspections as required by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act and treat dwelling houses free of charge. Business premises and farms are disinfested on a contract basis, charges being made in proportion to the time, travel and amount of bait used in the process of disinfection.

This service is much appreciated by the public and it is quite obvious to those of long experience in this work that the rat and mice infestations are fewer and less menacing than they were before the passing of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act. It will be noted by reference to the tables recording inspections and infestations that there were no major infestations during the year under review.

The operatives continue to use Warfarin rodenticide in the proportions recommended and they find it most successful. There were no complaints of harmful effects to domestic animals through using this form of poison and this may be attributed to the care taken by the operatives in placing the poison out of reach of domestic animals such as cats, dogs and chickens.

I must point out, too, that the operatives undertake work of destroying wasps' nests that are a nuisance to the public in any way. This work is sometimes difficult and not without a certain element of risk when nests are located in the eaves or gables of dwelling houses.

	Inspected as result of notifi- cation	Survey under the Act	No. infested by rats	No. infested by mice	"Block" control schemes
Private dwellings (including Council houses) ..	250	11,159	366	14	32
All other premises (incl. business premises but not agricultural) ..	25	97	70	8	4
Agricultural ..	11	97	121	5	—

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Council's Cleansing Services include the collection and disposal of house refuse, trade refuse from shops; emptying of cesspits and providing facilities for the reception of litter. Street cleansing is carried out by the County Authority.

A once weekly collection of house refuse is operated very efficiently by the Engineer and Surveyor's Department and trade refuse is collected on request. Special collections are made at caravan sites in the coastal areas during the holiday season and arrangements were made during the year, in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act 1961, to remove litter tipped on roadside waste in the urban part of the district in those cases where the offenders could not be located. Roadside accumulations develop very rapidly and may grow into considerable amounts as evidenced on the site of the old Glamorgan Canal near the built-up portion of Llandaff North. It will be remembered that this large infested accumulation was removed by the Cardiff City Cleansing Department being the owners of the disused Canal.

Bins are collected from the gateway of householders' premises in accordance with the Council's bye-laws. Collections are regular and are made by well covered vehicles. There were very few complaints during the year.

Disposal is by means of controlled tipping in a country district at a reasonable distance from dwelling houses. The use of a bulldozer to level and cover the refuse has many advantages over manual effort. The weight of the bulldozer assists in consolidating the tip and thus aids fire prevention and disinfection of flies and vermin usually associated with refuse tips.

Two schemes to provide refuse bins to householders are operated by the Council. One scheme is in accordance with Section 75 of the Public Health Act 1936, whereby the Council provide a bin to private householders who undertake to pay 5s. 0d. per annum with the rate demand. This scheme has been in force for several years and operates without difficulty. The other scheme covers Council tenants only and by this, the tenant of a Council house may obtain a bin by undertaking to pay the sum of threepence per week at the time of the rent collection until the cost of the bin has been recovered by the Council; this takes about three years. This scheme is very much in demand.

ANTI LITTER CAMPAIGN

There appears to be some improvement in the general state of cleanliness of the built-up area and countryside since the Council took steps to erect notices warning offenders of a possible fine of £10 for depositing litter on the highway or in any place to which the public has access. The Council has provided 102 receptacles in various parts of the district, for the reception of litter, seventy-seven of these are of the metal vase type and are usually fitted on to electric lamp standards; twenty-five consist of wire baskets and are placed at points where the amount of litter is likely to be more than the metal vase can cater for. Such places include sea beaches, common lands, near schools and near fish and chip saloons.

The competition for the Best Kept Village Trophy awarded annually for the best kept village in the Vale of Glamorgan has assisted considerably in securing litter-free villages in the Council's district. It is pleasing to record that several of the villages in the Council's district have won the Trophy and others have made a near approach to it.

Difficulty has been experienced in securing suitable labour to erect notices and receptacles in some of the country districts and I appreciate the assistance given by some of the parishes in erecting and maintaining the bins in a satisfactory condition.

There was no occasion during the year to prosecute anyone for depositing litter on the highway or on common land and I am sure the Council will not hesitate to take proceedings against anyone found guilty of causing accumulations of litter in the district.

The following is a list of locations of litter bins and baskets as at 31st December, 1962.

LOCATION OF LITTER BINS AND LITTER BASKETS

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Location</i>
Lisvane ..	.. Electric Light Standard opposite Griffin Inn. Wall at entrance to Lisvane Church. Wall at entrance to Lisvane School. 1 basket, Plas-y-Delyn. 1 basket, Bus Stop—Post Office.
Llanedeyrn ..	.. 1 basket, Hollybush Road.
Llantrithyd ..	.. 1 basket at Church.
Michaelston-le-Pit ..	.. 1 basket near kiosk in village.
Pendoylan ..	.. Tree at Clawdd Coch. Pendoylan Church. Gwernysteeple. Near Council Houses. Bus Shelter, Hensol.

Penmark	..	..	Post Office, Village. Bus Shelter, East Aberthaw. Blue Anchor Inn forecourt. Junction Station Road with Fontygary Road bus stop. Junction of Stewart Road and Fontygary Road (basket) 1 basket on roadside near Fontygary Farm. 1 Basket, Fontygary Road 1 Bin near entrance to School 1 bin near Mayflower Inn.
Pentyrch	..	..	By-ways, Creigiau. Tregarth, Creigiau. Near Creigiau Tennis Courts. Lamp post, junction of Temperance Row and " " Mountain Road. " " near Lewis' Arms. " " near Gwaelodygarth Inn. " " near Post Office, Creigiau. " " near The Stores, Creigiau. Cross Roads, Creigiau.
Peterston-super-Ely	..	2	near Bridge leading to Glyn Cory. Near School. Near Playing Fields. Near Council Houses.
Radyr	..	..	(Basket) at Station Road. The Thatch, Heol Isaf. Weir House, Heol Isaf. Near Church, Radyr. Near Bus Stop (St. Elmo) Heol Isaf. Near Bus Stop, Heol Isaf. Near Railway Station.
Rudry	..	..	Rudry Post Office. Rudry School. Rudry Common—baskets.
St. Andrews	..	..	Junction Cardiff Road and Millbrook Road. Junction Michaelston-le-Pit with Penyturnpike Road. 4 baskets, Common. 1 basket on The Twyn. Camm's Corner, The Murch (basket). 1 basket nr. Bus Stop, The Square.
St. Fagans	..	..	Near Church. Near Estate Workshop.
St. Georges	..	..	Tumble Hill, Bus Shelter.
St. Nicholas	..	..	1 basket near Telephone Kiosk.
Sully	..	..	Bus Stop opposite Church (basket)
Swanbridge	..	..	1 basket Swanbridge Cross Roads. Basket near Kiosk, Swanbridge.
Wenvoe	..	..	Electricity Pole junction Port Road and Village Road. 1 basket Wenvoe Village Green. 1 basket Twynyrodyn.

Welsh St. Donats	.. Bus Shelter, Tair Onen. Near telephone kiosks (basket) Roadside towards Peterston Road (basket)
Whitchurch	.. Hurley, Butcher, The Philog. Near Eddy's Bakery, The Philog. Franklin Road, Whitchurch. The Common, near Taylor's Garage. The Common, opposite Three Elms. Opposite Buckner, Butcher Near Church. Near Vicarage. Opposite Whitchurch Library. Outside Ireland's Shop, Park Road, Whitchurch. Junction of Foreland Road and New Station Road, Whitchurch. Basket opposite Victoria Road Fish Shop. Junction of Tynyparc Road and Pantbach Road. Junction of Beulah Road and Heol-y-Deri. Basket, Whitchurch Car Park. 2 Bins outside Whitson's, Merthyr Road. Outside Williams, Greengrocer, Heol-y-Deri. Bus Terminus, The Deri, Rhiwbina. Wall outside "Brooklyn," Rhiwbina Hill. Beulah Road near Junction with Heol-y-Deri. Opposite Lewis' Arms, Tongwynlais. Near Band Room, Mill Road, Tongwynlais. 2 baskets, Plas Melin, Whitchurch. 3 baskets, Plas Newydd, Whitchurch. 1 litter bin on Bus Stop post near Knight's Shop. 1 litter bin on Belisha Crossing post, Whitchurch Village. 1 litter bin, Kelston Road, Whitchurch. 1 Basket near Hollybush Shops.

Committees of the Council which are concerned with matters of Public Health

The Committees which are concerned with matters of public health are (1) The Public Health Committee; (2) The Housing Committee; (3) The Public Works Committee; (4) Camping Sites Committee; (5) Finance and Establishment Committee.

SWIMMING BATHS

There are no private or public swimming baths in the Council's district but portions of the Rivers Ely and Taff are used by young bathers during the Summer months.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The year has been one of progress in dealing with nuisances arising from the emission of dust and fume given off in some of the manufacturing processes situated within the Council's district. It has not been found necessary to take any statutory action for emissions of black or dark smoke, but action by means of a statutory nuisance notice became necessary in one case where the owners did not appear to deal with a dust nuisance as expeditiously as one might expect of them.

I would point out that the Parish of Whitchurch is now free from any visible evidence of atmospheric pollution. The changes in the manufacturing processes at the Melingriffith Works; the conversion of firing of boilers from solid fuel to oil and the advent of the Diesel engines on local railway lines instead of the solid fuel locomotives of the older type have all contributed to a cleaner atmosphere.

I appreciate the co-operation of H.M. Inspector of Alkali Works in dealing with nuisances in those factories coming under his control; they include the manufacture of cement, paint, resins, etc. Quarries and the manufacture of dolomite remain in the care of the local authority.

Details of the investigations, nuisances, and the action taken to deal with them are given under the headings relating to each process of manufacture as follows:—

Steetley Dolomite Works, Gwaelodygarth.

Towards the end of the year 1961 I reported that two new kilns of the continental pattern had been installed at the works to replace two of the older types and that emissions from the new type of kiln appeared to be cleaner than those given off by the older type of kiln. The new type is known as the Sepulchre and the old type is the cupola kiln. The new type operates on induced draught, whereas the old type works on forced draught.

The higher temperature produced in the new type of kiln eliminates the objectionable hydrogen sulphide so evident in emissions from the old type of kiln and it is claimed that the higher temperature produces a better type of dolomite.

Arrangements were being made in the early part of the year 1962 for a joint meeting of your officers, your consultant and the local representative on the Council, with representatives of the Steetley Company so as to review the position and to enquire into the intention of the company with regard to the conversion of all the older type of kilns to the new type.

The meeting took place on the 13th March, 1962, and an inspection of working conditions with the old and new types of kilns was carried out at the same time. The Council's consultant, Dr. Glyn Phillips, Lecturer at the University of Wales, presented his report to the Council soon after the meeting of the works.

Under the heading "Results of Inspections" he stated, "A comparative examination of the emissions from the top of new and old type kilns, showed that for the former—

- (a) the amount of H_2S is appreciably reduced and direct contact with the emissions did not smell particularly unpleasant;
- (b) the colour of the emissions is appreciably lighter and much less copious. Presumably, much less dust is released in the form of large particles. Indeed there was no question on visual examination that the situation now is far more satisfactory than previously.

"It is my hope that the Company will now furnish analytical tests of—

- (a) Hydrogen Sulphide
- (b) acidity of fumes, and
- (c) quantity of gas evolved to further confirm the favourable impression created during my visit."

In concluding his report, Dr. Phillips stated, "Clearly, the Company should be congratulated on their efforts to reduce air pollution due to their emissions. The Sepulchre type kilns are a decided improvement, and could be considered satisfactory if scientific proof, by way of the above tests, can be supplied by the Company to back up this initial favourable impression."

Later in the year the demand for dolomite increased considerably and it became necessary to operate more than one of the older type kilns. This gave rise to further nuisances from dust and smell and I was requested to contact the Management to ascertain the reasons for the recurring nuisances.

The Company sent their Consultant Chemical Engineer and their Research Chemist to meet me at the Dolomite Works. They reaffirmed their claims for the new type of kiln and blamed the nuisance on the operation of the old type kilns. They promised to review the position of trade in six months time and if the increased demand remained constant they would consider recommending the converting of another two of the older type kilns to the new type.

Cwmleyshon Quarry, Rudry

It was found necessary to serve a statutory notice under Section 93 of the Public Health Act 1936, requiring the carrying out of works necessary to abate a nuisance arising from emissions of dust from plant at the quarry. The Company were required to effectively clad the stone crushing plant, reglaze broken windows in the tar macadam sheds and provide dust arresting equipment.

I reported in October that a good deal of progress had been made to meet the requirements of the Council. Cladding of the stone crushing machinery, the elevator and the conveyor plant had been completed. A structure had been erected to accommodate the cyclone arrestor plant and provision made for the arrested dust to be collected in an enclosed chamber.

In December I reported that three cyclones were in operation extracting dust from various sections of the tar macadam plant. Considerable improvement had taken place inside the tar macadam plant; it is now almost free from dust, the dust being conveyed through ducts by means of extractor fans to the cyclone dust arrestors. The arrestors collect a considerable amount of dust, but they need further perfection because dust is seen leaving the cowls. Hessian sacking has been fitted to the cowls in an effort to trap the escaping dust, but it still persists and it has now been decided by the management to connect all three cowls and convey the exhaust dust and gases to a water chamber where it is hoped to trap the fine dust at present leaving the cyclones. This, of course, will take a little time to complete.

I am satisfied with the efforts being made by the Company to provide an effective remedy of the dust nuisance.

Penarth Cement Works

During the year no complaints were received regarding excessive emission of dust from the Penarth Cement Works. Periodic observations have been made during the year by the Public Health Inspector and on no occasion was excessive dust emissions experienced.

Aberthaw, Rhooose

In my report for 1961 I mentioned that complaints had been made about dust emission from the Aberthaw Cement Works. These complaints continued during 1962 and it is interesting to note from the readings of the seven deposits gauges which serve these works, that the amount of calcium deposited during 1962

exceeded the total for 1961. As the complaints were coming from the Penmark Parish Council and also from residents in the Rhoose area, our investigations were concentrated on an analysis of the readings of the gauges recording dust emissions in this area. The total dust emission recorded by three gauges in this area totalled 59.93 tons per sq. mile for 1961 and 89.89 tons per sq. mile in 1962. Representations were made to the Company by the Health Department and by H.M. Inspector of Alkali Works and the Company have taken short-term measure with a view of reducing dust emissions, and it is interesting to note from the readings of the gauges in the Rhoose area, that during the first six months for 1962 these gauges recorded calcium deposits amounting to 47.57 tons per sq. mile and for the latter half of the year the readings were reduced to 35.23 tons per sq. mile.

We see then from these readings that the dust burden has been reduced but there is still room for a further reduction in emissions from these stacks.

The Company are now in the process of constructing a new modern type kiln at their Rhoose works which will be provided with electro-static precipitators and when this new kiln comes into operation, in June 1963, the Company will undertake to bring the Aberthaw Works under tighter technical control and it is hoped that these longer term measures will reduce the nuisance from dust emissions.

CAMPING SITES

During the year no new caravan sites were licensed under the Caravan Sites Control and Development Act 1960. There are at present ten licensed sites in the Council's district, particulars of which are set out below:—

1. (H)	Bay Caravan Park, Lavernock	..	Licensed for 246 caravans.
2. (H)	The Spinney Caravan Park	..	Licensed for 81 caravans.
3. (R)	Porthkerry Caravan Park ..	..	Licensed for 120 caravans.
	(H) (Glamon Limited) ..	..	Licensed for 80 caravans.
4. (H)	Island View Site ..	..	Licensed for 65 caravans.
5. (R)	Minehead View Site No. 1	..	Licensed for 20 caravans.
6. (H)	Fontygary Bay Site No. 1 ..	..	Licensed for 341 caravans.
7. (H)	Fontygary Bay Site No. 2 ..	..	Licensed for 153 caravans.
8. (H)	Court Farm ..	..	Licensed for 195 caravans.
	(R)	..	Licensed for 100 caravans.
9. (R)	Cambrian Trailer Park Ltd., Michaelston-le-Pit ..	..	Licensed for 110 caravans.
10. (H)	Campbell Heath Holiday Camp, Lavernock ..	..	Licensed for 90 caravans.

NOTE—(H) Holiday Sites.

(R) Residential Sites.

Two sites at Minehead View Rhoose were still unlicensed under the new Act pending the hearing of an appeal in the Division of the High Court by the Planning Authority against the decision of the Local Magistrates' Court. The decision of the High Court was given in favour of the complaining authority and consequently these sites will not be licensed under the new Act. All except one caravan site in the Council's district maintained a very good standard and were being continually improved by the site operators. There still appears to be a great demand for residential sites in the area. In one site compliance with the licensing conditions had not been achieved and the Council considered taking legal proceedings against the site operators. These proceedings are due to be heard in early 1963.

During the summer period a large number of campers with their tents are now no longer welcomed on licensed caravan sites, but were offered accommodation on local farms near the coastal area where the amenities were far below the standard required for licensed sites. There does appear to be a case for a licensed site for tents in the coastal area, where those who wish to spend their summer holidays in tents can do so and at the same time can be assured of essential amenities, such as sanitary accommodation and a piped water supply.

NUMBER AND TYPES OF COUNCIL HOUSES, FLATS AND BUNGALOWS ERECTED IN THE CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1962

Parish	Houses	2 Bedroom Flats			Aged Persons Bungalows		Totals
	3 BR.	Gr. Fl.	1st Fl.	2nd. Fl.	1 BR.	2 BR.	
Pentyrch	6	2	2	4	2	4	10
St. Andrews	—	—	4	—	—	—	14
Whitchurch	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ..	6	—	7	4	2	4	25

COUNCIL HOUSES BUILT IN RURAL DISTRICT

	1 BR. N.P.	2 BR. N.P.	3 BR. N.P.	4 BR. N.P.	6 BR.	2 BR.	3 BR.	4 BR.	5 BR.	Maison ettes 3 BR.	1 BR. Flats		2 BR. Flats			3 BR. Flats		Multi- Storey Flats 10 Storeys	Airey Types	Bed Sitting Rooms			Aged Persons Bungalows		Totals
											Gr. Fl.	1st Fl.	Gr. Fl.	1st Fl.	2nd Fl.	Gr. Fl.	1st Fl.			Gr. Fl.	1st Fl.	2nd Fl.	1 BR.	2 BR.	
Prior to 1945	15	27	103	14	1	—	107	15	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	292
From 1945 to 1951	2	29	66	2	—	—	315	24	—	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	498
During 1952	—	4	—	—	—	5	203	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	258
During 1953	—	—	—	—	—	29	89	18	—	—	—	—	57	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	2	202
During 1954	—	—	—	—	—	6	56	6	—	—	—	—	61	61	14	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	8	217
During 1955	—	—	—	—	—	4	56	4	—	—	—	—	57	57	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	8	215
During 1956	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	13	14	4	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	26	117
During 1957	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	1	9	20	6	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	4	84
During 1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	6	5	18	26	6	—	1	—	—	20	6	—	—	2	108
During 1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	6	6	—	8	8	—	—	—	94	—	—	—	—	2	4	152
During 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	11	11	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	35
During 1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	20
During 1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	25
TOTALS	17	60	169	16	1	44	960	67	10	17	23	7	257	240	49	—	1	94	25	41	9	3	24	79	2,223

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948. Table IX

Regular visits of inspection have been made to factories in the district as shown in the following table:—

1. Inspections

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers Prose- cuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	8	6	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	34	41	4	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) ..	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	42	47	4	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars (1)	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (7)
	Found (3)	Remedied (4)	To H.M. Inspector (5)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) . .	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	2	—	—	—

SECTION D

HOUSING

Notwithstanding the Government's policy of restriction on loans and capital expenditure the Council has forged ahead with the task of meeting the general need for housing in the district. I must point out that a large number of private house development is taking place and persons whose income exceeds £1,000 per annum are required to provide their own accommodation. It is noted that several council tenants earning over that sum have purchased accommodation for themselves; and thus accommodation has become available for those in greater need.

The Council is endeavouring to persuade tenants of under-occupied council houses to accept smaller accommodation more suitable to their needs and this is meeting with a fair measure of success.

Much attention was given to the housing needs of elderly persons living in rooms or living with relatives in unsatisfactory conditions. A number of flats were in process of erection at the end of the year to meet this need.

I would like to point out once again that the Council has rehoused practically all the families living in properties classified as Category V during the Rural Housing Survey of 1947/50. The only ones remaining are those occupied by elderly persons who prefer to remain in their well kept cottages to being rehoused in Council accommodation. These cottages will be closed as they become vacant. There is no evidence of overcrowding in the Council's district and no back-to-back properties remain to be dealt with.

Further efforts have been made to persuade owners of privately owned houses to provide modern amenities such as baths, indoor toilet facilities, hot and cold water and wash basins. I am afraid the response has not been encouraging. I would have thought that the Council's terms are most generous. In addition to the discretionary or standard grant, as the case may be, the Council offers loans to cover the balance between the grant and total cost of the installations. Then in the case of a tenanted property, the landlord is permitted a rent increase of 12% of his share of the capital outlay.

DWELLINGS COMPLETED 1962

			<i>Council</i>	<i>Private</i>
Whitchurch	..	..	1	207
Lisvane	..	..	—	35
Llanedeyrn	..	..	—	7
Llancarfan	..	..	—	1
Porthkerry	..	..	—	2
Peterston	..	..	—	4
Pentyrch	..	..	10	9
Penmark	..	..	—	15
St. Andrews	..	..	14	80
Rudry ..	..	..	—	2
Radyr ..	..	..	—	17
Wenvoe	..	..	—	11
Van ..	..	..	—	6
Sully ..	..	..	—	20
St. Nicholas	..	..	—	4
			—	—
			25	420
			—	—

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

It was not necessary during the year to invoke the provisions of the above Acts for the removal of persons to hospital or other accommodation.

The Glamorgan County Council under powers contained in Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act have amended their scheme regarding the provision of welfare services for handicapped persons, to include provision for mentally disordered persons.

The scheme now provides for the provision of welfare services to any person who is substantially and permanently handicapped by illness, injury or congenital deformity, or is a mentally disordered person.

MONTHLY TOTALS OF RAINFALL IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1962

			<i>Gauge at Dinas Powis inches</i>	<i>Gauge at Rhoose Airport inches</i>	<i>Gauge at Whitchurch inches</i>	<i>Gauge at Cogan inches</i>
January	..	..	4.11	4.93	6.32	5.95
February	..	..	1.85	1.33	2.21	1.65
March	..	..	2.88	2.22	2.89	2.98
April	..	..	3.25	2.00	3.59	3.13
May..	..	..	2.22	1.95	2.43	2.16
June..	..	..	1.25	0.92	1.24	1.11
July ..	..	..	2.33	1.69	2.01	2.30
August	..	..	5.67	4.27	5.16	5.53
September	..	..	3.36	2.33	4.30	3.40
October	..	..	1.12	0.775	1.13	1.07
November	..	..	2.65	2.50	2.79	2.98
December	..	..	1.95	2.15	2.58	2.90
			<hr/> 32.64 <hr/>	<hr/> 27.065 <hr/>	<hr/> 36.55 <hr/>	<hr/> 35.16 <hr/>

I am indebted to Mr. J. W. Seddon, of the Cardiff City Water Department, the Meteorological Office of Rhoose Airport, and your Engineer and Surveyor, for this information.

SECTION E

MILK

The Cardiff Rural District Council forms part of a specified area under the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1951. This requires all milk which is sold to be of "Special Designation," that is, pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested milk.

Routine sampling of ungraded raw milk for biological examination has ceased except where it is thought that such sampling might usefully be employed to detect the presence of tubercle bacilli in milk. It was not considered necessary to carry out such sampling during the year.

Premises Registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream and sausages.

There has been a further increase during 1962 in the number of premises registered under the above Act giving a total of 24 premises registered. Routine visits by the Public Health Inspectors during the year were made to check whether the occupiers of such premises were complying with the provisions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960. No proceedings were taken during the year for contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

CONDEMNED FOODS

During the year the following articles of food were voluntarily surrendered and certified as unfit for human consumption. The food voluntarily surrendered to the Health Inspectors was, by arrangement, disposed of at the Council's Refuse Tips.

Tinned Goods	..	..	..	655 tins
Fresh Meat	..	..	..	129 lbs.
Fruit	..	..	..	505 lbs.
Chickens	..	..	..	9 carcasses

Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations 1960

There are no slaughterhouses in the Council's area and, therefore, it has not been necessary to implement the provisions of the above Regulations regarding the staining of meat found to be unfit for human consumption.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955
THE FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955
THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

The administration of the above regulations has been given close attention by the Public Health Inspectors during the year. Routine visits have been made throughout the year to all food shops. There have been a limited number of shops in which the Health Inspectors have found minor contraventions of the regulations, but in all the cases the occupiers have co-operated and the non-compliances have been rectified. Shops, both private and multiple, in the area have continued with modernisation and re-equipment, all of which satisfies both Public Health Officers and the public generally. There can be no doubt that the public are becoming more hygiene conscious, and very few complaints have been received by the department from members of the public about the quality of food stuffs purchased by them.

Mobile shops are very popular in Rural Districts and from investigations made during the year by the Health Inspectors, there are still too many open vehicles and converted buses used as travelling shops. Many of these are not provided with adequate facilities for maintaining a high standard of personal hygiene. One would like to see a supply of hot and cold water with wash-hand basins on all mobile shops, irrespective of whether they sell "open" food or not. It has been noted during the year that many of these mobile shops do not display the names and addresses of the owners. Where contraventions were noted on these mobile shops the owners were written to, drawing their attention to the provisions of the above regulations.

During the year the killing of broiler chickens had declined and one establishment which dealt with approximately 200 - 300 chickens per week has ceased to operate. During the year 8 complaints were received concerning unfit food and food not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by the purchaser. In these cases, the facts were passed on to the Food & Drugs Authority to be dealt with under the provisions of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955. In one case where proceedings were taken, evidence was given by a Public Health Inspector who dealt with this complaint in the first instance.

**Samples taken in the Cardiff Rural District by the County Sampling
Officers during the year ended 31st December, 1962**

Almonds (ground) ..	1	Marzipan	1
Aspirins	4	Margarine	2
Biscuits	1	Marmalade	1
Baking Powder ..	1	Meat Paste	3
Bicarbonate of Soda ..	3	Meat Products (canned)	1
Butter	1	Milk	221
Cake, Sponge, Pastry Mix	1	Mincemeat	2
Cereals	—	Mustard	3
Cheese Spread ..	2	Olive Oil	3
Chocolate Spread ..	—	Orange & Lemon Curd ..	2
Coffee & Chicory ..	4	Peanut Butter	1
Colouring	3	Pearl Barley	1
Condensed Milk ..	1	Peel (Mixed)	2
Cooking Fat & Oil ..	1	Pepper	2
Cream	8	Pickles	1
Curry Powder ..	7	Pie Filling	1
Dessert Powder ..	5	Pudding (canned) ..	3
Essence	2	Salad Cream	3
Fish (canned) ..	2	Salt	1
Fish (frozen) ..	2	Sauces	1
Flavouring	1	Soft Drinks	7
Flour	4	Soup (canned) ..	3
Fruit (canned) ..	2	Spices	1
Fruit (dried) ..	1	Suet	2
Fruit Juice	2	Sugar	2
Gravy Browning ..	2	Syrup	1
Honey	1	Table Jelly	4
Ice Cream	2	Tea dried	1
Ice Lolly Mix ..	1	Vegetables (dried) ..	1
Jam	3	Vinegar	4
Lard	1	Vitamin Tabs. etc. ..	4

REMARKS:

A sample of Pure Lemon Juice had a label which did not comply with the Labelling of Food Orders 1953-61. A warning letter was sent to the manufacturers inviting them to remedy the omission.

A sample of cochineal colouring had a label which did not comply with the Labelling of Food Orders 1953-61. A warning letter was sent to the manufacturers inviting them to remedy the omission.

Shops Act, 1950

Routine inspections of shops were carried out by the Shops Inspectors during the year, including visits in connection with hours of closing, Sunday trading and the restrictions of the hours of employment of young persons. In 3 cases shopkeepers were warned about non-compliance with the Provisions of the Act relating to Sunday trading. In the Parish of Penmark the Council have made the Rhooose Holiday Resort Order (1960) which permits the sale of articles, other than those mentioned in the Fifth Schedule to the Act, for eighteen consecutive Sundays in each year beginning with the first Sunday in May.

A difficulty found to exist in a few of the small shops was storage space for non-perishable goods. In many cases there was a tendency to fill the store rooms behind the shop to such an extent that it was difficult to gain easy access to the W.C. and wash-hand basin or sink. Shopkeepers are continually being requested to bear in mind that unless these facilities are readily available and easily accessible they cannot expect their staffs to maintain a high standard of personal hygiene.

No. 1 DISTRICT—Public Health Inspector H. Willis

	Inspections and visits made	Defects and Nuisances found	Preliminary Notices Served	Statutory Notices Served	Remedied
Public Health Acts	217	89	72	5	85
Housing Acts	131	—	—	—	—
Dairies	21	3	2	—	3
Public Health (Meat) Regulations	—	—	—	—	—
Rent Act 1957 Visits	—	—	—	—	—
Factories, and Workplaces.. .. .	12	3	2	—	3
Schools	—	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	324	—	—	—	—
Houses Disinfected or Disinfested	10	—	—	—	—
Complaints re Cesspits	16	2	1	—	2
Nuisances from Sanitary Accommodation	20	4	4	2	3
Nuisances from Defective Drains	124	74	5	6	74
Nuisances from Animals	—	—	—	—	—
Nuisances from Accumulations	71	14	14	—	12
Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act 1960	—	—	—	—	—
Anti Litter visits	77	42	42	—	42
Rats and Mice Destruction	45	4	4	—	3
Inspection of Water Supplies	27	—	—	—	—
Samples of water for analysis	3	—	—	—	—
Samples of Sewage & effluent for analysis	—	—	—	—	—
Petrol and Explosives Stores	49	2	2	—	2
Shops Acts and Employment of Young Persons	63	3	3	—	3
Visits not classified	38	—	—	—	—
Vermineous Houses	3	1	—	—	1
Council House Inspections	71	—	—	—	—
Food and Drugs Act & Food Hygiene Regulations 1960	—	—	—	—	—
Unsound Food	52	6	3	—	6
Ice Cream Samples	19	—	—	—	—
Atmospheric Pollution	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox outbreak visits	60	4	4	1	3
Visits regarding housing applications	158	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses	5	1	1	—	1
TOTALS	1,596	252	159	14	243

No. 2 DISTRICT—Senior Public Health Inspector William Davies

	In- spections and visits made	Defects and Nuisances found	Pre- liminary Notices served	Statutory Notices served	Remedied
Public Health Acts	91	40	10	5	39
Housing Acts	140	—	—	—	—
Dairies	—	—	—	—	—
Public Health (Meat) Regulations	50	1	1	—	1
Rent Act 1957 visits	10	2	—	—	1
Factories, and Workplaces	18	2	—	2	2
Schools	10	1	—	—	1
Infectious Diseases	22	—	—	—	—
Houses Disinfected or Disinfested	6	—	—	—	—
Complaints re Cesspits	14	2	—	—	1
Nuisances from Sanitary Accommodation	4	2	—	—	2
Nuisances from Defective Drains (incl. Floods)	120	39	6	—	31
Nuisances from Animals	7	4	—	—	4
Nuisances from Accumulations	63	10	—	1	10
Caravan Sites & Control of Development 1960	3	—	—	—	—
Anti Litter visits	28	6	—	—	6
Rats and Mice Destruction	50	39	—	—	39
Inspection of water supplies	6	—	—	—	—
Samples of water for analysis	1	—	—	—	—
Samples of Sewage & effluent for analysis	—	—	—	—	—
Petrol and Explosives Stores	26	6	—	—	6
Shops Acts & Employment of Young Persons	60	—	—	—	—
Visits not classified	406	—	—	—	—
Verminous Houses	3	1	—	—	1
Council House Inspections	23	1	—	—	—
Food and Drugs Act & Food Hygiene Regulations 1960	120	6	—	—	6
Unsound Food	43	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Samples	—	—	—	—	—
Atmospheric Pollution	50	2	—	2	2
Smallpox outbreak visits	280	—	—	—	—
Visits regarding housing applications	240	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Visits	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1,894	164	17	10	152

No. 3 DISTRICT—Public Health Inspector K. N. PRICE

	Inspections and visits made	Defects and Nuisances found	Preliminary Notices Served	Statutory Notices Served	Remedied
Public Health Acts ..	349	141	38	20	123
Housing Acts ..	199	47	16	—	14
Dairies ..	7	—	—	—	—
Public Health (Meat) Regulations ..	22	—	—	—	—
Rent Act 1957 Visits ..	6	3	—	—	1
Factories and Workplaces ..	17	4	2	—	—
Schools ..	16	2	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases ..	54	—	—	—	—
Houses Disinfected or Disinfested ..	9	—	—	—	6
Complaints re Cesspits ..	11	8	4	—	3
Nuisances from Sanitary Accommodation ..	5	4	1	—	—
Nuisances from Defective Drains ..	65	51	6	—	2
Nuisances from Animals ..	24	14	3	—	—
Nuisances from Accumulations ..	12	8	2	—	—
Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act 1960 ..	281	27	6	—	1
Anti-Litter Visits ..	76	14	3	—	—
Rats and Mice Destruction ..	37	—	—	—	—
Inspection of water Supplies ..	—	—	—	—	—
Samples of water for analysis ..	—	—	—	—	—
Samples of Sewage & effluent for analysis ..	7	—	—	—	—
Petrol and Explosives Stores ..	50	3	1	—	—
Shops Acts and Employment of Young Persons ..	86	11	2	—	—
Visits not classified ..	31	—	—	—	—
Vermineous Houses ..	—	—	—	—	—
Council House Inspections ..	19	4	1	—	6
Food and Drugs Act & Food Hygiene Regulations 1960 ..	109	25	16	—	—
Unsound Food ..	5	5	—	—	—
Ice Cream Samples ..	—	—	—	—	—
Atmospheric Pollution ..	19	6	2	—	—
Smallpox outbreaks visits ..	127	—	—	—	—
Visits regarding housing applications ..	86	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous (Sanitary Visits) ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1,729	377	103	20	156

TABLE X.
INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN
THE VARIOUS PARISHES DURING 1962

PARISH	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Pneumonia	Acute Poliomyelitis	Measles	Dysentery	Meningococcal Infection	Acute Encephalitis	Erysipelas	Tuberculosis (respiratory)	Tuberculosis (other)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia neonatorum	Food Poisoning
Bonvilston													
Lavernock													
Leckwith													
Lisvane				1									
Llancarfan													
Llanedeyrn				5	1								
Llanilterne													
Llanfedw													
Llanvithyn													
Llantrithyd													
Michaelston-le-Pit													
Pendoylan				1	7				1				
Penmark				5	15								
Porthkerry													
Pentyrch													
Peterston-super-Ely				5		1			2	2			1
Radyr													
Rhydygwern				1									
Rudry													
St. Andrews				2									
St. Brides-super-Ely													
St. Fagans				4									
St. Georges-super-Ely													
St. Lythans													
St. Nicholas									1				
Sully													3
Van													
Welsh St. Donats				1									
Wenvoe				2									
Whitchurch ..	14		9		75				1	10	1			11
TOTALS ..	14		9		102	23	1		1	14	4			15

PARTICULARS OF THE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN THE AREA DURING 1962

DISEASE	Under 1 year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24 over	Age unknown	Total (All ages)	Admitted to Hospital
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	1	1	1	11	—	—	—	14	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	13	16	18	12	35	1	2	4	102	1
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	2	—	2	—	3	3	3	9	23	4
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1

DISEASE	Under 5 years	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 and over	Age unknown	Total (All ages)	Admitted to Hospital
Acute Pneumonia ..	1	2	1	1	4	—	9	—
Acute Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fevers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Food Poisoning ..	3	2	10	—	—	—	15	1

TABLE XI
NUMBERS OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES ADMITTED TO THE LANSDOWNE HOSPITAL DURING 1962
FROM CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Whooping Cough	Erysipelas	Measles	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia	T.B. Meningitis	Acute Encephalitis	Polio-myelitis	Meningococcal Infection	Malaria	Food Poisoning	Total	Died							
January	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February
March
April
May
June	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July
August	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September
October	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December
TOTALS	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SECTION F

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year 1962, we received a total of one hundred and eighty-three notifications of infectious diseases; this was a decrease over the previous year and was accounted for by a big reduction in the number of cases of measles.

Scarlet Fever

The notifications of scarlet fever showed a slight increase, fourteen cases being notified and of these it was not necessary for any case to be removed to hospital.

Measles

There were one hundred and two notifications of measles and this compares with eight hundred and eighty-nine for the previous year and only one case was admitted to hospital.

Diphtheria

The immunisation service which has now been in operation for a number of years has shown what an effect there has been in the reduction of actual cases of diphtheria. It is many years since a case occurred in the Rural District, but it is still vitally necessary for us to be on the alert for the odd case and that the immunisation of young children be carried out. "Booster" doses are necessary in maintaining a high degree of immunity amongst the young children.

Immunisation against Diphtheria, 1962

<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5—15 years</i>	<i>Boosters</i>
98	65	664

Whooping Cough

As a result of immunisation the numbers of notifications of cases of whooping cough is rapidly being reduced. During the year no cases were reported. Injections were given as follows:—

<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5—15 years</i>	<i>Boosters</i>
10	Nil	Nil

Triple Antigen, is a combined vaccine given with the intention of protection against the three diseases Diphtheria/Tetanus/Whooping Cough.

Dysentery

Notifications of cases of dysentery continue to be made and last year the number was twenty-three. Most of the notifications were of the Sonne type of disease of which three were admitted to hospital.

A small outbreak of dysentery occurred in Rhoose Welfare Camp in March. Twelve cases were reported and all were treated at the Camp.

Where school children are affected, visits are made to the schools and enquiries made from the head teacher as to possible missed cases. The disinfection of toilet seats, flush handles of lavatories and door handles is very desirable if the number of cases is to be kept down, and in addition, the exclusion of those children who show a positive swab result. Swabs are taken from all members of the family of the affected child and it is important that the parents are advised on the precautions that are necessary for preventing the spread of the disease. The importance of thorough handwashing and disinfection of soiled articles of clothing and bedding is emphasised.

Pneumonia

Nine cases of Pneumonia were notified, and none of these were admitted to hospital for treatment of the cases. One was between 45 and 64 and four were over 65 years of age.

Smallpox

Early in January a communication was received from the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health with regard to the arrival of two cases of Smallpox in this country.

Extracts from this letter were sent to all practitioners in the Council's area advising them of the cases. During February a confirmed case was reported as having been diagnosed in Cardiff. As a result of this case it was necessary to follow up twenty-eight persons who might have been in contact with the case. Each case was followed up every day and when necessary vaccinations were performed.

In March a report was made that there had been a further increase in the number of cases of Smallpox occurring in a neighbouring district.

As a result of these fresh cases a number of contacts either direct or indirect were found to be residing in the Council's district and your officers followed up these persons with a view to vaccination or re-vaccination being carried out and they were kept under daily surveillance.

In four cases it was necessary to call upon the services of the Smallpox Consultant to assist in the investigations for a diagnosis, all of which proved negative for Smallpox.

During the first period, thirty-two contacts were involved necessitating approximately six hundred visits.

The second period covered one hundred and fifteen contacts with approximately one thousand visits.

Apart from visits to homes, visits were made to Rhydlafar Hospital and Hensol Castle for the purpose of diagnosis of suspected cases.

The surveillance was continued until such time as we were satisfied that no new case was likely to arise.

This outbreak of Smallpox in areas surrounding the Council's District brought home to everyone the importance of having adequate services available to deal with emergency conditions as they arose.

The reports received from the County Medical Officer served to keep each health department aware of what was going on amongst its neighbours and any particulars thought to be of value to other colleagues were passed on. The joint meetings of the Medical Officers of Health were also of great assistance in keeping us all fully informed.

There was evidence of teamwork amongst all those who were engaged in all aspects of the work connected with the outbreak and in this connection I wish to pay my tribute to the staff of the Health Department who were willing to do all that was asked of them during the trying weeks which were experienced.

Food Poisoning

Fifteen cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. There was no connection between the cases which occurred among seven families residing in different Parishes of the Rural District.

It was not possible to trace the source of infection in any of the above cases. The affected persons were all treated at home by their own doctor. No food handlers were involved in any of the fifteen cases.

The causative organisms isolated are given below:—

<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Causative organism</i>
1	Salmonella Rubislaw.
1	Salmonella Orianberg.
2	Salmonella Hvitting foss.
10	Salmonella Typhi-murium.
1	Salmonella Dublin.

Tuberculosis

The total number of new notifications which were received during the year were 14 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary.

The figures for the previous five years are as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-pulmonary</i>
1957	28	14
1958	38	1
1959	24	4
1960	16	1
1961	19	5
1962	14	4

B.C.G. Vaccinations—School children

The following information has been received from the South East Health Division that during 1962 vaccination of school children between their 13th and 14th birthdays was carried out as follows:—

Number of children skin tested (Mantoux)	..	127
Number of children with positive reaction	..	25
Number of children with negative reaction	..	102
Number of children vaccinated	..	99

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1962

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Age Periods	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
25-44	6	2	1	1	1	—	—	—
45-64	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 & over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	9	5	1	3	1	—	—	—

FIRST AID FACILITIES AT BEACHES

During the year an enquiry was made at various points along the coast line of the Council's district as to what provision was made for First Aid facilities at the Bathing beaches with the following results:—

	St. Mary's Well Bay	Swanbridge	Fontygary
<i>Provision of First Aid Services</i>	<i>By British Red Cross Society</i>	<i>No first-aid facilities available</i>	<i>Manned by St. John Ambulance Brigade</i>
Premises	Hut provided	Nil	Small stone building by arrangement with Sir Hugo Boothby, Bart.
Equipment	Well equipped by British Red Cross Resuscitator provided by District Council.	Nil	Full first-aid apparatus by St. John Ambulance Brigade. Resuscitator provided by District Council.
Period when Manned	Week-ends during summer. Daily during Easter, Whitsun and by British Red Cross Society	Nil	Irregular but most week-ends by St. John Ambulance Brigade
Facilities for Instructions	Basic first-aid classes held from time to time by British Red Cross Society		Through St. John Ambulance Brigade

In addition a special note was made as to whether any form of "resuscitation apparatus" was available; it was found that none was available.

It was decided that the Council would purchase two "Porton Resuscitators" and make one available at St. Mary's Well Bay and the other at Fontygary. Arrangements were made for a film on Resuscitation to be shown in the Council Chamber to which were invited representatives of the British Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance Organisations, and arrangements were made so that the personnel could be instructed in the use of the equipment.

NEW LEGISLATION

THE OIL HEATER REGULATIONS 1962

The Oil Heater Regulations 1962 came into operation on the 1st June, 1962, and are intended to provide measures for greater safety in the use of oil space heaters. It was thought that these Regulations might well be enforced by officers of the Fire Prevention and Fire Fighting Services and they were accordingly invited to discuss the matter. Representatives of the Fire Prevention Services of the County Council attended at the Health Department and a useful discussion took place as to the best means of enforcing the Regulations. It was pointed out that administrative difficulties prevented the Fire Prevention Officers from taking an authoritative part in enforcing the Regulations and the duty was thus passed on to the Public Health Inspectors who are the Council's officers responsible for the administration of the Petroleum Consolidation Regulations 1928 in their respective districts. The Fire Prevention Officers undertook to assist our officers in any difficulty which may arise and for which they are qualified to advise.

**STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS
IN THE VARIOUS PARISHES AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1962**

PARISH	Males		Females	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Bonvilston	1	2	3	—
Lavernock	1	1	1	—
Leckwith	—	—	—	—
Llancarfan	—	—	—	—
Lisvane	6	—	5	1
Llanedeyrn	2	—	3	1
Llanilterne	—	—	1	—
Llanfedw	—	—	2	—
Llantrithyd	—	1	—	—
Llanvithyn	—	—	—	—
Michaelston-le-Pit	—	—	3	1
Pendoylan	14	5	9	—
Penmark	8	3	11	2
Pentrych	10	2	5	1
Peterston-super-Ely	3	—	1	—
Porthkerry	1	1	1	—
Radyr	12	—	8	2
Rhydygwern	—	—	2	—
Rudry	5	1	6	1
St. Andrews	21	1	16	6
St. Brides	—	—	—	—
St. Fagans	3	6	5	6
St. Georges	1	—	—	—
St. Lythans	3	—	3	1
St. Nicholas	1	1	1	1
Sully	10	3	6	1
Van	3	—	3	—
Welsh St. Donats	—	—	—	—
Wenvoe	2	—	1	—
Whitchurch	150	17	121	17
TOTALS ..	257	44	217	41

SUMMARY OF NON-PULMONARY CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1962

Location	Male	Female
Cervical Glands	17	21
Kidney	4	2
Salpinges	—	1
Spine	4	6
Elbow	1	—
Ischio Rectal Abscess	1	—
Meninges	2	3
Sacro-Iliac	1	—
Rib	1	—
Hip	6	2
Knee	1	—
Wrist	1	—
T.B. Peritonitis	1	—
Endometrium	—	2
Right Shoulder	1	—
Larynx	1	—
Genito-Urinary	1	1
Lupus of the Nose	—	1
Skin	—	1
Abdomen	—	1
Urinary Tract	1	—
TOTALS	44	41

In concluding this report, I wish to thank members of the Council and the Chief Officials of all departments, together with the staff of the Health Department for their co-operation and assistance during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. McKIM THOMAS,

Medical Officer of Health.

May, 1963.

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